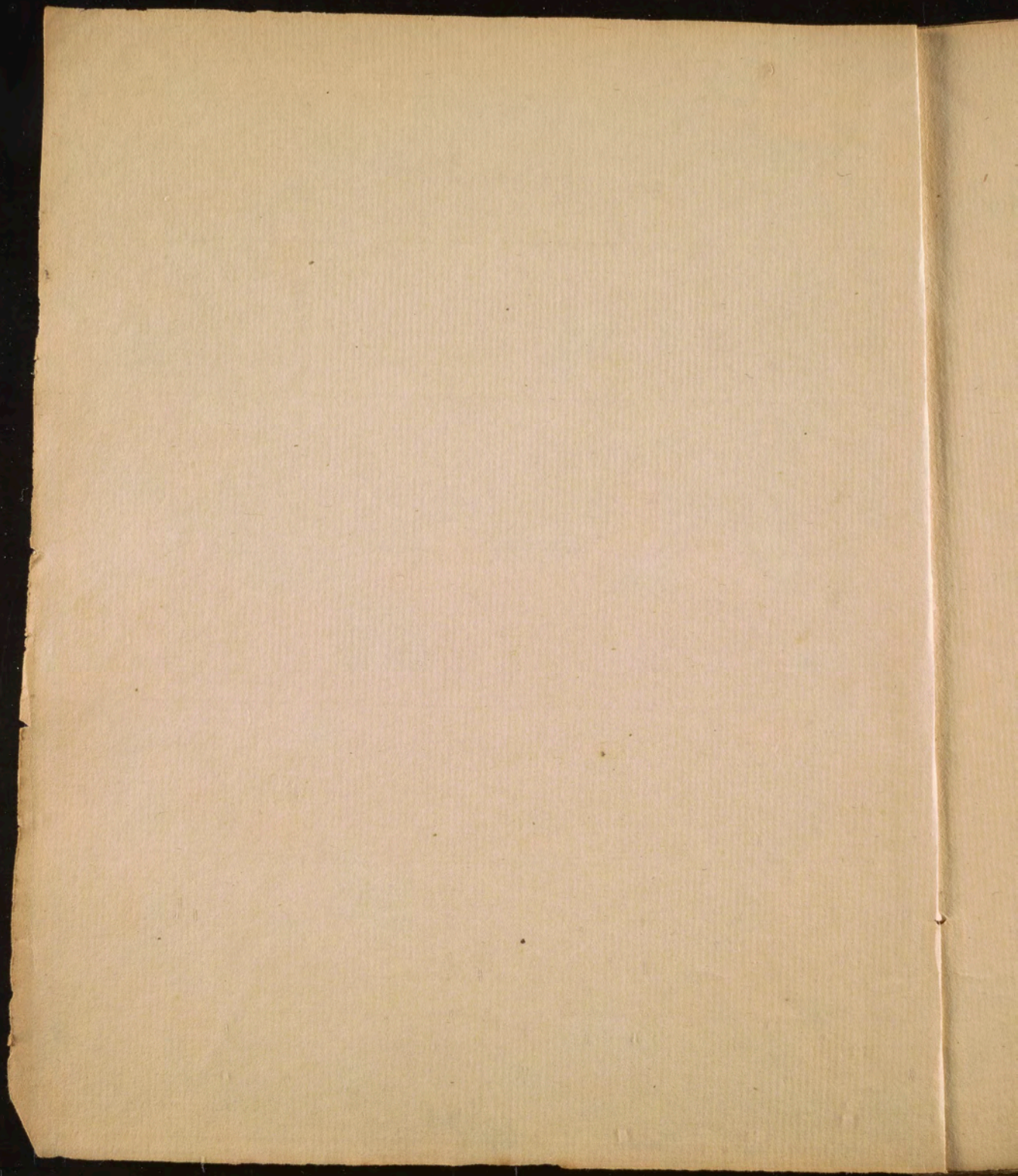
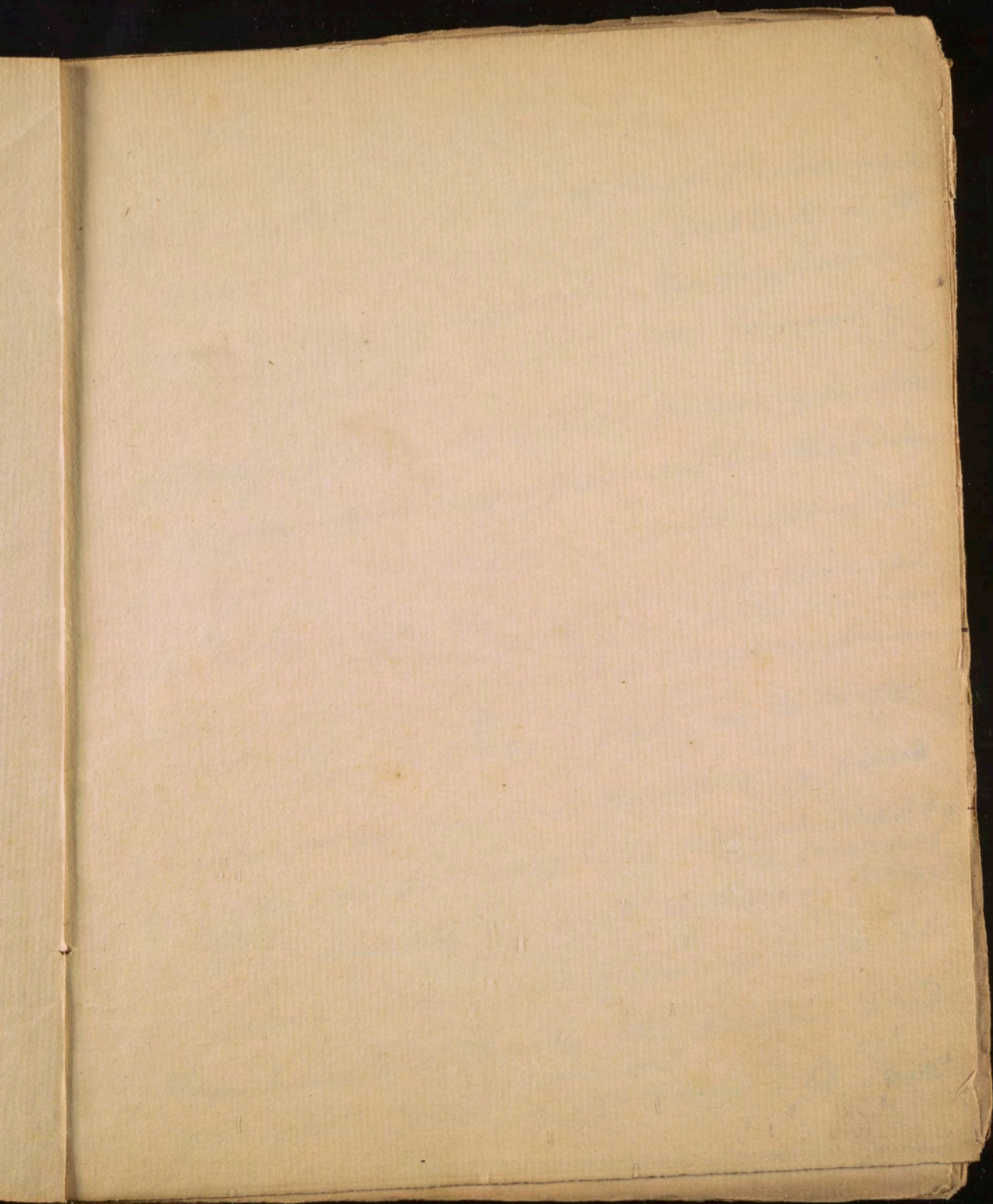


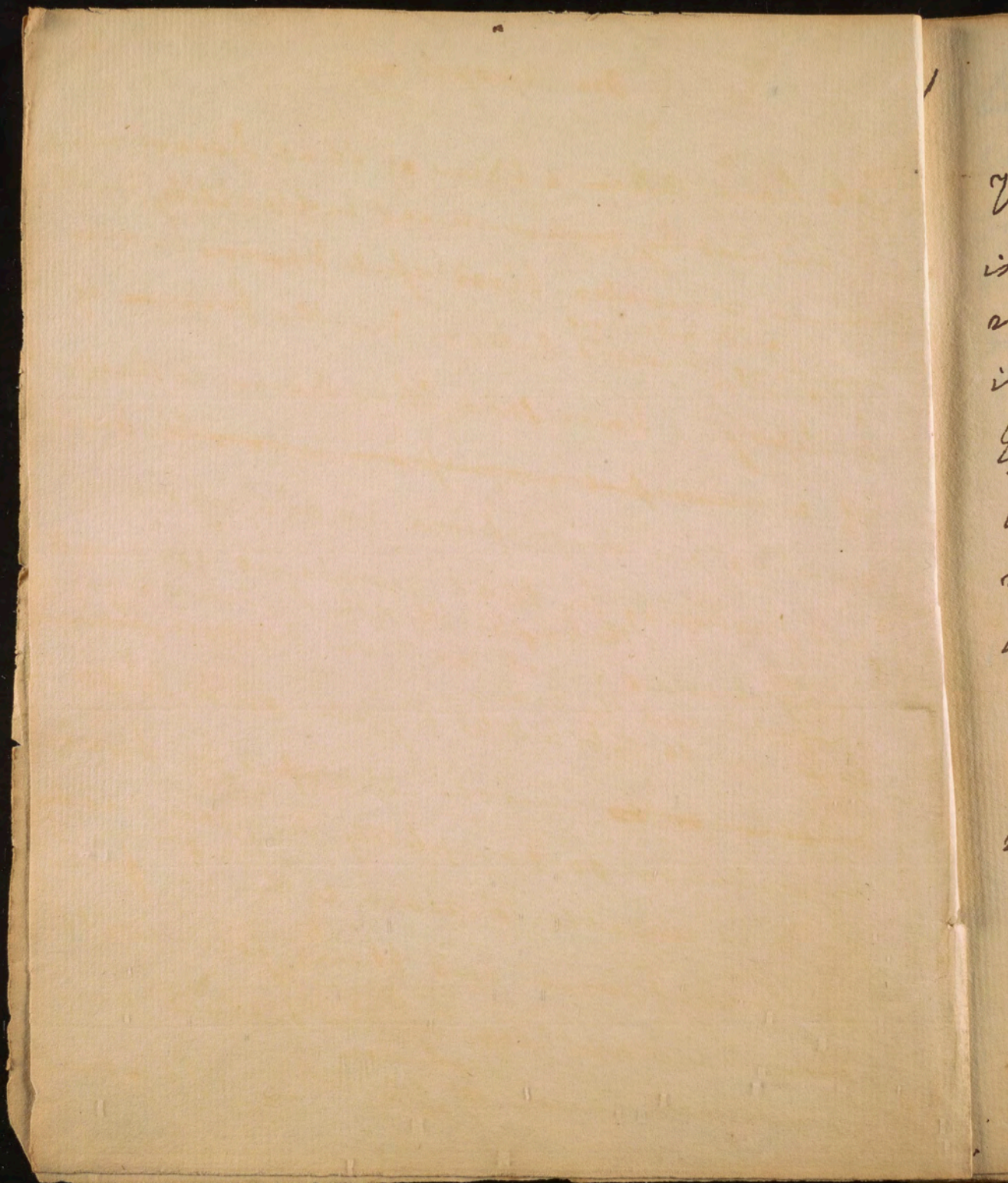
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on apoplexy  
coma.







## On Apoplexy

We have taken a View of that disease which is induced by preternatural excitability in the nerves, muscles, blood vessels & <sup>and inducing</sup> brain imitating <sup>morbid</sup> action in the form of Epilepsy. I have said this disease is the effect of a ~~powerful impression upon~~ the brain, resisting an impression made upon it, and producing by that resistance general <sup>the excitability of the system to be nearly</sup> convulsions. Let us now suppose ~~the brain~~ expended, and the brain to be in so debilitated a state, or to be so much oppressed by blood, or water, or so completely disorganised, <sup>the power of</sup> as to be unable to react either in fever or convulsions, and then you will then have an idea of the nature and proximate cause of <sup>common</sup> Apoplexy. It is nothing

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but a higher grade<sup>2</sup> of Epilepsy, or in other  
words it is Epilepsy in a suffocated state.

It may be compared  
~~It is strictly analogous~~ to a pneumonia  
or congested in which there is little  
motion, ~~compared~~

or no sympathy between the lungs and  
blood vessels, ~~while~~ Epilepsy may be compared to a  
pneumonia ~~with~~ <sup>sympathy</sup> in

which a convulsive sympathy by means  
of diseased action takes place <sup>between</sup> the lungs &  
the whole sanguiferous system. In short

Epilepsy may be considered as a pneumonia  
sympathy in the lungs, ~~brain~~ and Apoplexy a pneumonia  
congested ~~brain~~ in the brain. The most common

form of Apoplexy is known by a suspension  
of all the senses both external & internal,

and of the voluntary motions, while the <sup>and lungs</sup> ~~arteries~~  
of the heart ~~and~~ Arteries retain their

involuntary actions. It is sometimes <sup>attended</sup>  
with ~~fencing and a foaming of the mouth,~~

✓ The pulse is Synochus, Synocha, or it is depressed, weak, intermitting, and descending in frequency of pulsations to 9, and in one case that is upon record to 7 strokes in a minute. I have said this is the most common form of apoplexy, but it is diversified in the following ways.

~~I shall say hereafter there are cases of~~  
1. By it in which there is an Absence of pulse,

of Respiration, and of most of the signs of life, and there are cases in which

2 By the presence or Absence of Snoring, and foaming at the mouth

3 By being alternated with Epilepsy.

— of this I saw one a fatal instance in a lady in this City in the year 1810.

✓ The Epileptic convulsions are generally more <sup>one</sup> ~~or~~ ~~few~~ than the other.

<sup>3</sup>  
2 The pulse is Synochus, Synocha, or it is de-  
-pressed, weak, intermitting, and descending  
in point of frequency ~~to~~ in its pulsations to  
40, to 9, and even to 7 in a minute. I  
have said this is the most common form  
of Apoplexy, but it is diversified in the fol-  
-lowing ways.

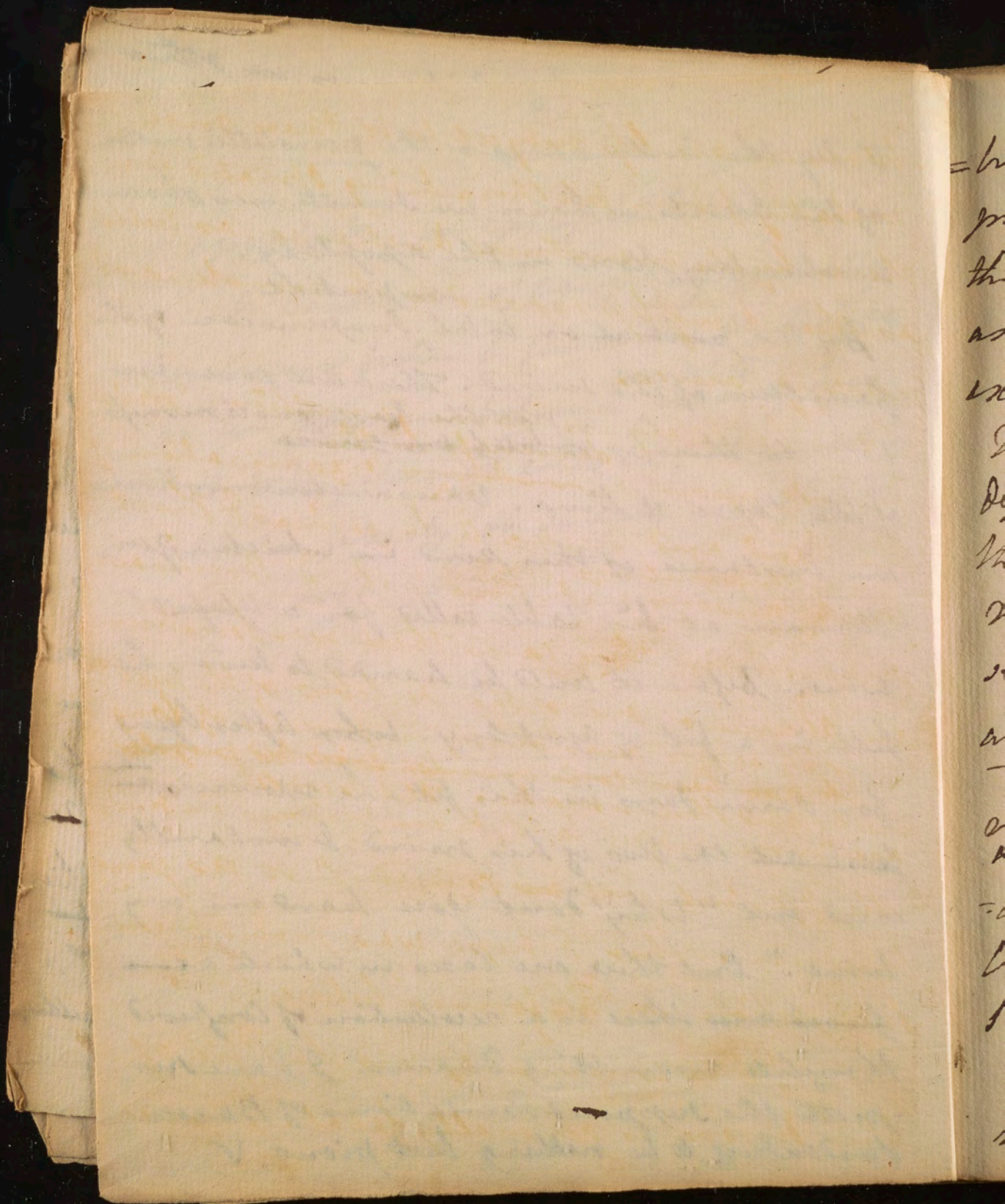
- 1 By the Absence of pulse, respiration, and  
many of the signs of life.
- 2 By the Absence or presence of frothing &  
foaming at the mouth.
- 3 By being alternated with ~~apoplexy~~ Epilepsy.  
Of this I saw a fatal instance in a lady  
in this city in the month of Nov: 1810. also in  
<sup>the month of</sup> ~~Nov: 1810~~ <sup>Nov: 1810</sup> also in  
4 By the patients being able to swallow. In this  
case the muscles of deglutition continue to be  
subject to the ~~the~~ influence of the Will.

✓ apoplestia, or epileptic dream.

A paroxysm of apoplexy generally continues from a few minutes, to eight or ten days, — where, a <sup>complete</sup> recovery does not take place, it ends in palsy, madness or ~~insanity~~ fatuity, or simply in a loss of memory. =

5 By the Continuance of the peristaltic motion of the bowels. - Hence we sometimes observe involuntary stools in the Apoplexy.

6 By the ~~partial or~~ total <sup>or partial</sup> Insensibility of the faculties of the mind. There are cases in which there is ~~not the least consciousness~~ <sup>not the least consciousness</sup> of the lapse of time. Van Swieten mentions an instance of this kind in which a gentleman at his table called for a glass of wine. - Before it could be handed to him, he fell in a fit of Apoplexy. ~~When~~ After lying for some days in this fit, he recovered ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~first~~ ~~set~~ the use of his mind, & instantly cried out "Why don't you hand me my wine?" But there are cases in which ~~as soon~~ <sup>as</sup> there is a recollection of confused thoughts resembling Dreams. I have suspected the supposed Revelations of Baron Swedenborg to be nothing but pious V



5  
- Women are <sup>5</sup> subject to it than men,  
probably from Plethora being Obviated in  
them by the menstrual discharge, as well  
as their being less exposed to its remote, and  
exciting Causes.

It is hereditary in some families. This  
depends upon a <sup>largeness</sup> ~~hereditary~~ Organisation of  
the head and neck. A large head & short  
<sup>with corpulency,</sup> neck always predispose to it. Dr Boerhaave  
supposed in those cases there was sometimes

an Absence of one of the Vertebrae of the neck.

- It occurs occasionally in persons of long  
~~It has been occasionally seen in old people~~  
necks and slender make. Old people  
are more subject to it than persons in mid-

-dle life, but not ~~so~~ so much so as young  
Children. This I hope was proved to your  
Satisfaction in a former Lecture.

It is commonly said the 3<sup>rd</sup> fit of  
this disease is generally fatal. I have

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

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not found it so. It sometimes affects a  
dozen times before it kills, particularly  
Drummers. Dr. Potter says he has seen  
~~patients~~ <sup>them</sup> survive the 30<sup>th</sup> fit. but sometimes  
observe the first fit to end fatally. ~~in better~~

It occurs most frequently during the  
Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes. This I  
said formerly was taken notice of <sup>by</sup> ~~Dr~~ Doctor  
Darwin.

[Dr. Cullen has divided Apoplexies into  
Sanguine and Serous. This division is alto-  
-gether hypothetical, and the practice form-  
-ed on it has done harm. From an  
examination of all the Disputations I have  
been able to lay my hands on, I find no  
difference in the symptoms whether the  
disease be produced by congestion, or effusion  
of blood or water, and happily the same

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a letter or manuscript page.]*

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The remote and exciting Causes of this <sup>disease</sup> act  
directly upon the brain, or indirectly, and  
~~sympathetically~~ upon it through the  
 medium of other parts of the body by sym-  
 -pathy and <sup>by</sup> metastasis. —  
 The direct Causes are ~~corporal & mental~~

~~They are~~

1 Contusions, and Concussions upon the  
 head. Montaigne tells us he lost a brother  
 in six hours after receiving a stroke upon  
 his head with a tennis ball.

2 Insolation commonly called a stroke of the  
 sun. I remarked formerly that ~~the~~ disease  
 from this Cause is unknown in Africa,  
 and in all Countries that are uniformly  
 warm. 3 The protracted application of heat to the head.

4 Tight ~~ligatures~~ ligatures around the neck,  
 commonly called cravats or neck cloaths.

5 Lightning, and an excessive ~~the~~ Shock of

✓ have been mentioned act by suddenly  
destroying the excitement of the brain &  
hence dissections of <sup>the brains of persons</sup> persons, who have been  
killed by any of those causes, seldom exhibit  
any marks of congestion or effusion of  
red blood or water. ~~Indeed the~~

~~is otherwise from nature and idiosyncrasy~~  
~~and is idiosyncrasy~~

electricity.

8

poisonous

6 The fumes of lead and mercury & certain odors  
7 Intoxication. A fatal apoplexy has some-  
times been induced by a fit of drunkenness.

8 The intemperate use of tobacco in smoking.

Dr. Tissot mentions a story of two brothers  
who smoked for a wager. The one died apo-  
-plectic with the 17.<sup>th</sup> the other with the 8.<sup>th</sup>  
pipe in his mouth. The four last causes which

9 Long protracted head ache, <sup>also chronic Epilepsy.</sup> & ~~certain odors~~

10 long protracted study. The inventor of the  
steam boat a Mr. Rumsey of Maryland

died of Apoplexy brought on by his great  
attention to the subject of his discovery.

~~The certain nature of these offensive phenomena~~  
~~is strongly excited passions particularly joy~~

and anger. A father has <sup>sometimes</sup> died

while embracing a son after <sup>his</sup> long

long absence from home. A citizen

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in brown ink on aged, yellowed paper. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines appearing more distinct than others. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.]*

5 Great Solitude 9  
has sometimes produced the same fatal  
Disease. Baghivi tells us that the Apoplexy  
was apparently epidemic in the Rome in  
the year 1694. He ascribes it to the great  
solitude which was felt at that time by  
the citizens of Rome from the then dis-  
trasted state of Europe. —

11 The ~~two~~ Causes which act indirectly, <sup>upon</sup> ~~and~~  
~~by Sympathy~~ <sup>and by</sup> ~~as to~~ ~~instauris of Diseases to~~  
the brain in inducing Apoplexy are

Habitual  
1 Intemperance in eating & drinking.

2 Heavy meals whether dinners or suppers.  
or foreign ministers who resided <sup>some time</sup> ~~long years~~

at the Court of Berlin informed me that  
six persons died ~~at~~ in that city within  
two years at a convivial board. I have  
known two deaths in this city, <sup>from</sup> ~~and~~  
~~Apoplexy one of which was not~~

V sweet meats and milk, and Dr Warren  
of Boston mentions it being induced by  
eating pancakes, and a great joye.

the same cause. ~~of~~ The apoplexies which occur in the night are often induced by large and <sup>after eating a hearty dinner</sup> ~~heavy and~~ indigestible suppers. They have been less frequent in our City since the disuse of that unnecessary and ill timed meal. I call it so, because it often succeeds a plentiful dinner & is taken just before bedtime.

3 Indigestible food <sup>though taken</sup> ~~taken~~ in a small quantity. I have known apoplexy induced by a little toasted <sup>cheese by eating</sup> ~~and~~ a few hard roasted ~~beans~~ <sup>beans</sup> - by a supper of V

<sup>4 an emetic which operated to an excess.</sup>  
5 Extremely warm and cold weather. Old people often die of apoplexy from this cause.

6 Damp and cold weather. I have several times seen apoplexies more frequent than usual when the body has been long exposed to a cold & damp atmosphere.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged, yellowed paper. The text is mostly obscured by fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

*[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, likely from the reverse side.]*

It is most apt to induce it when the  
 feet are much affected with the cold. I  
 will remember when a young <sup>practitioner</sup> man two  
 deaths occurring within a few weeks  
 from <sup>at</sup> this cause at our City Coffee house.  
~~One of them was my patient.~~ I was  
 called to one of them, and should probably  
 have saved his life had not his family  
 physician come in and arrested my hand  
 in taking so much blood from him as  
 his disease required.

7. A sudden change in the weight of the air.  
 I mentioned formerly several cases of  
 Apoplexy being induced by this cause in  
 France.

8 Long stopping. I <sup>lostiveness and</sup> ~~the~~ hard straining in  
 discharging the feces. I have ~~known~~ heard  
 of three instances of Apoplexy from <sup>the latter</sup> ~~this~~  
 cause.

10 Parturition.

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11 The stoppage of any vessel hemorrhage  
whether from the nose, hemorrhoidal vessels,  
or uterus.

12 Long and vehement speaking. I have  
~~read~~ read two accounts of Clergymen  
falling dead in the pulpit while they were  
delivering animating passages in their  
sermons. Two players likewise are upon  
record who ~~did~~ fell dead with this disease  
upon the stage while they were engaged in  
acting. One of them a ~~man~~ <sup>aspirant</sup> fell  
while uttering the following words.

"Is there not another, far better world?"

certain gapes.  
12 Asphyxia Apoplexies as well as Epilepsies  
are sometimes produced in crowded apartments  
from <sup>stagnant</sup> ~~this cause~~ <sup>stagnant</sup> air. Hydrogen & Carbonic acid  
gas produce the same effects. They all

V in the brain when they destroy life.

X the deaths which occur from apoplexy in the night are often derived from this cause. Sleeping in a Chair with the ~~head~~ neck bent is calculated to produce a predisposition to this disease, as well as to excite it.

11 But fevers frequently which originally ~~was~~ were of a common character frequently terminate in apoplexy from a translocation of all the morbid excitement of the blood vessels to the brain.

12 exsanguine fat which act like the last cause by ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> exposing the small blood vessels to rupture, and thus determining more blood to the brain.

out in part thro' ~~the~~ the medium of the  
 nerves, and in part directly upon the  
 brain. They seldom leave any marks of disease V

13. ~~Before the~~ <sup>an inordinate</sup> dose of Opium when  
 - then taken by the mouth, or secured into  
 the bowels by way of Glyster.

14. ~~After~~ <sup>Sleeping upon the back.</sup> It is supposed the  
 15. Fever of all kinds, more especially such

as are of a malignant ~~for~~ nature. We  
 have several records of Apoplexias being  
 very frequent from this Cause in the  
 histories of Epidemics particularly in Paris  
 in the years 1747 and 1749, during the pre-  
 -valence of ~~an~~ a malignant fever. Similar

instances are mentioned by Morgagni,  
 16. <sup>Cholera or contagion</sup> ~~Engorgement of the Viscera~~ by throwing blood to head.

18. Under the head of the indirect Causes of  
 Apoplexy, we may include strongly excited  
 passions & emotions of mind particularly  
 joy and anger. <sup>for these have this seat in</sup> ~~A father has sometimes~~  
 the heart & not in the head. A father has sometimes

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expired with this disease while embracing  
a son just returned from a long absence  
from home. A citizen of Philad<sup>a</sup> fell dead  
during the revolutionary war in ascending  
his stairs to procure the amount of a  
tax for the support of what he supposed  
to be rebellion against the Government  
of Great Britain. An Epicure of this city  
sat down in apparent good health to  
dinner. The dish before him was not  
cooked to please him. In a paroxysm of  
anger he thrust it from <sup>him</sup> it, and instantly  
fell dead in his chair with the Apoplexy.  
A German Cocker of this city died of  
this disease from his inability to over-  
take, and punish some mischievous

✓

Dr Cullen has divided apoplexies into  
languine and ferous. This division is  
altogether hypothetical, and the practice  
founded on it has done harm. From  
a careful examination of all the disputi-  
-ous I have been able to lay my hands  
on, I find no difference in the symptoms  
whether the disease be produced by congestion,  
or effusion, of blood, or water. ~~and I hope~~  
~~fully the same~~ It gives me pleasure  
to find Dr Portal of the same opinion, &  
that opinion founded on many disquisitions.  
Unhappily the same =

15

boys who had filled his little stall with  
the smoke of tobacco by means of what is  
call purking, and who added to the  
anger they had thus excited, by turning  
about and laughing at him.

The causes of apoplexy which arise  
from the ~~metastasis~~ or translation of  
disease from other parts of the body to the  
brain are

III 1 The neglect of an annual or customary  
bleeding. 2 The suppression of ~~natural~~ <sup>natural or artificial</sup> evacuations as  
of bleeding piles, or of hemorrhoids, and of old sores.  
3 The absence of periodical gout. The fa-  
-ther of the present Dr Gregory of Edin<sup>2</sup> died

of apoplexy from this cause.

4 The sudden <sup>healing of old sores and</sup> suppression of a salivation.

5 A fit of the Colic. Catharine the 2<sup>nd</sup>

of Russia died from apoplexy from the  
translation of the Colic to her brain.

6 Dropsies in the breast, abdomen & limbs. V

V ~~The~~ Both depend <sup>on</sup> upon an undue  
force in the Arteries propelling the blood  
to the brain. 2 Upon <sup>a Stagnation of</sup> ~~the~~ the  
V~~eing~~ blood in the veins, and the retar-  
-ation of its Reflux to the heart. This  
retardation is often occasioned by a  
morbid state of the lungs. The serous  
Apoplexy is occasioned by relaxation  
of the contracting vessels. —

<sup>Absorp</sup>  
# Gangrene, Ulcers, Change of Color, emaciation  
and diminution of the fire of the brain —



V and sometimes polypii in the vena  
Cava ascendens. ~~And~~ many of these  
morbid appearances are the effects, and  
not the causes of Apoplexy. In the person in  
whose Apoplexy was induced by eating a sweet pyle  
the Dr. Warlen says the stomach was inflamed.  
V by shocks of Electricity, the fringes of  
metals, the fringes of certain metals,  
by poisons, by certain odors, or gases,  
by emotions of the mind, or any other  
causes that act suddenly,

+ Perhaps this was the effect of the  
respiration of the animal only,  
upon the brain, ultimately  
distending and relaxing it by  
an increase or diminution  
of blood.

and sometimes Air.  
Water in the Ventricles of the brain, in  
the theca vertebrarum & the pineal gland.

In those cases in which death has  
been induced suddenly by lightning, ~~only~~  
~~cases of the paper~~ ~~by previous~~ ~~delusion~~  
~~and by some contagious of the mind~~  
the structure of the brain is unimpaired.

The extinction of life in these cases  
is occasioned by the sudden destruction  
of the excitement of the brain <sup>by</sup> the  
immense force of the stimuli that have  
been mentioned. [A German writer Dr.

Schlichting has supposed death in these cases  
to be induced by a sudden contraction, or  
spasm of the brain. I formerly mentioned  
a fact in support of the brain being <sup>sensation</sup> capable  
of this form of disease & that was the paper  
imposed by <sup>upon</sup> the brain of a living animal ~~the~~  
the finger when thrust into it. <sup>†</sup> ~~She~~  
But the

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged, yellowed paper. The text is mostly obscured by fading and bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, possibly from an adjacent page.]*

Arteries, the lungs, the bowels, the stomachs,  
the bladder, and the womb all possess this  
contractile power, and death is sometimes  
induced by ~~it~~ a violent ~~one~~ or durable ~~spasm~~  
contraction or spasm upon <sup>all external</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup>  
them. ~~Why may not death be induced by the brain~~  
<sup>may</sup> possess a similar contractile power, <sup>and</sup> ~~that~~  
~~why may not death be induced by the sudden~~  
and great exert of its contraction.

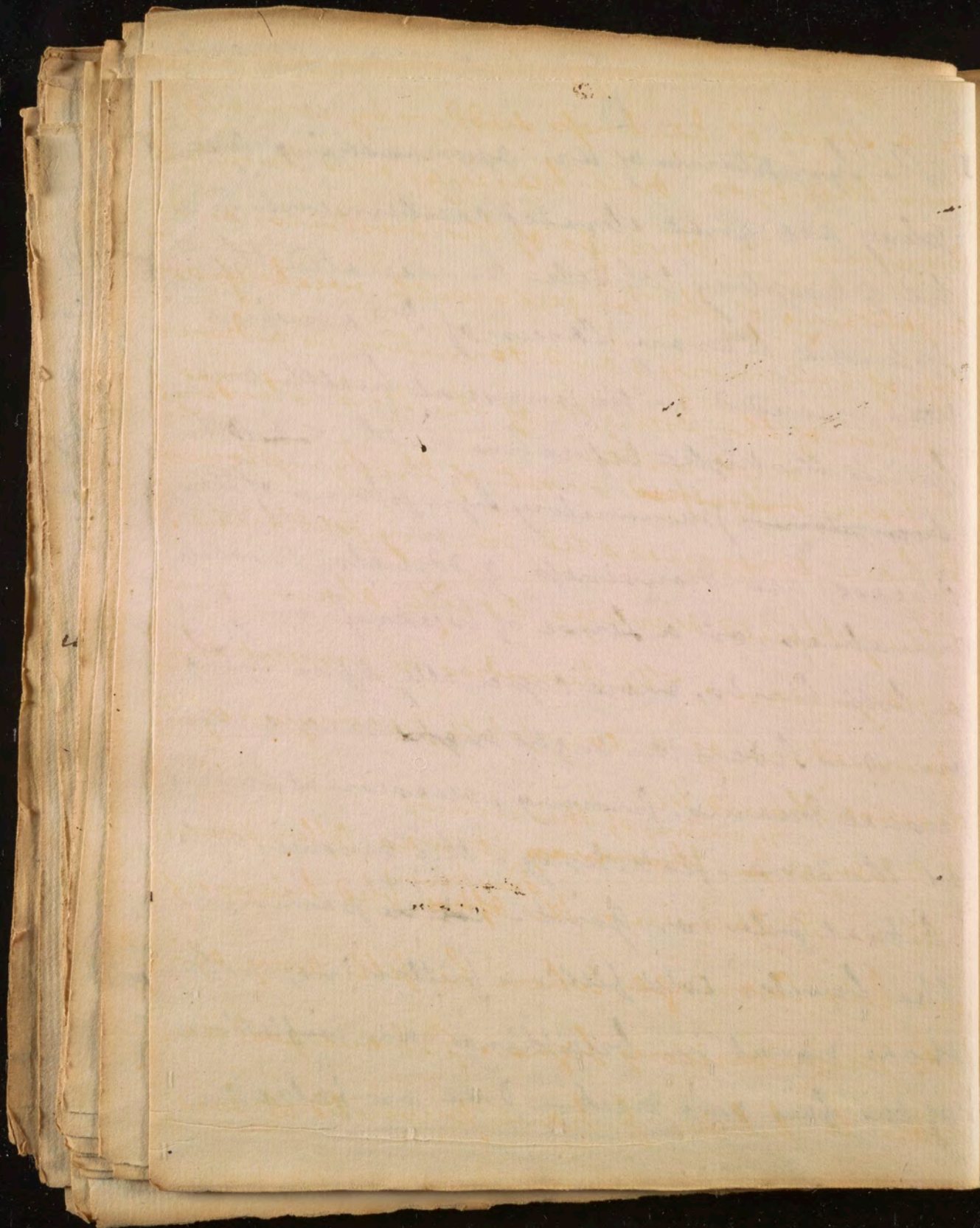
The Treatment of this disease naturally  
divides itself into three parts.

- I That which is proper in its forming  
state.
- II That which is proper <sup>during its</sup> ~~in its intervals,~~  
paroxysms and
- III That which is proper during its in-  
tervals in order to prevent its recurrence.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page.]*

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I The Symptoms of an approaching Apoplexy are great elevated excitement. The fit of apoplexy which terminated the splendid literary career of Dr Darwin was preceded with unusual health and spirits the night before his death. ~~The other~~ ~~symptoms~~ ~~premonitory~~ symptoms of this disease are drowsiness, giddiness, headache, numbness, or a sense of weakness in one or both limbs, more especially after lying on one side - the right ~~right~~ ~~more~~, unusual dreams, prosoing, occasional bleeding at the nose, flatulency - the absence of habitual piles, or gout - ~~catarrhs~~ pains in the bowels, cold feet, a fuller inspiration than usual in breathing, an inflation of the face and neck - dull or false vision



or a sense of darkness suddenly coming  
over the eyes, dull hearing, and tinnitus  
aurium, a dryness of the nostrils, and  
a pallor of the tongue, with weakness or  
loss of memory, and sometimes a dimi-  
-nution of the strength of the Understanding.

I have <sup>met with</sup> ~~observed~~ most of the symptoms  
I have enumerated in my patients.

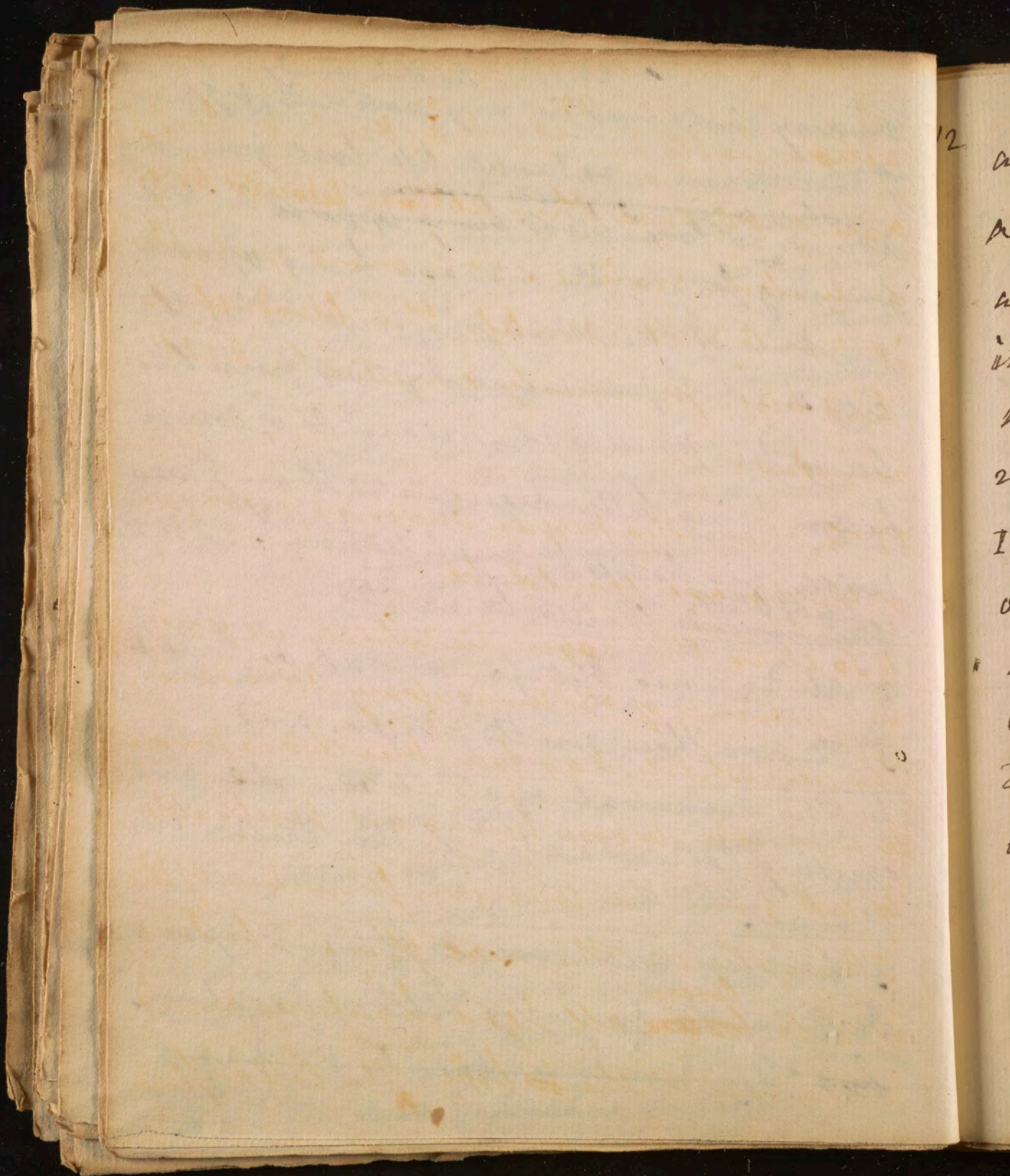
They should always excite alarm in  
a physician. The Remedies to prevent the  
formation of a complete paroxysm of the  
disease should be

1 Bleeding. <sup>By means of this remedy</sup> ~~it was~~ often preven-  
-ted in Dr Darwin. He <sup>Sometimes</sup> ~~often~~ bled himself  
in his Carriage when he felt any of  
its premonitory signs. I have good rea-  
-son to believe I have prevented it in

V I am aware that there are cases upon record in which bleeding to prevent apoplexy, has been soon afterwards followed by an attack of the disease, or of palsy. In these cases one of two things has probably taken place; either too small a quantity of blood has been drawn, or, <sup>too large a quantity, from</sup> ~~too or too~~ a want of due attention ~~has not been paid~~ <sup>in both instances.</sup> to the state of the pulse & in a full and active pulse, the quantity taken was probably too small, - in a depressed and locked pulse the quantity was probably so large as to restore the blood vessels too suddenly to an active state. Copious bleeding ~~is~~ is calculated to prevent apoplexy and palsy, in the former state of the pulse and the Riverian method of bleeding in its latter state. Where any doubt or fear exists of the safety of bleeding in both these cases, blood should be drawn from the head by leeches or cups.

many instances in my patients, & I think  
I once saw a valuable life lost from my  
~~when a young practitioner~~  
advice to lose blood being opposed in this  
forming state of the disease being opposed  
by one of the oldest physicians in the  
city to whose judgment I yielded from his  
being his family physician, & of course  
better being better acquainted than I was  
with his habits & constitution. With the  
<sup>loss of blood</sup>  
~~this remedy~~ should be united

- 2 Absterious Diet for a week or two
- 3 Two or three gentle purges. and
- 4 The removal of all its remote and  
existing causes as far as they are in our  
power.
- 5 Lesser recommended stripes upon the  
back in the forming state of Apoplexy.  
~~but~~ They would certainly produce a  
new



12 action both in the body & mind, but I am not sure this action would be of a revulsive nature. It is most probable it would not, unless the bloodvessels had been previously emptied by depleting remedies. —

II The Remedies proper during a paroxysm of the disease should be

- 1 To clear the room in which we find our patient, of all unnecessary Attendants. The air which has been breathed is poison to a person whose lungs are barely able to cut from the common stinkiness of the atmosphere. The next thing to be done is 2 to <sup>loosen</sup> ~~loosen~~ all tight ligatures around every part of the ~~to~~ body. The Collar should

V<sup>3</sup> all such of the roots and  
existing causes of the disease as  
are in our power should be  
promptly removed.

be opened, the garters should be untied, &  
 even the shoes or boots should be pulled off  
 if there is any reason to believe they  
 bind the feet <sup>and legs.</sup> The head and shoulders at the  
 same time should be moderately elevated,  
 but in such a manner as to form a  
 right line with each other. While these  
 steps are taking preparations should be  
 made for opening the quantity & pressure  
 of the blood in the brain by means of  
Bleeding. This remedy should be regu-  
 -lated by the state of the pulse, the habits  
 of the patient & its exciting cause. A  
 full pulse calls for copious bleeding, ~~and~~ <sup>It</sup>  
 will afford most relief when drawn  
 from both Arteries at the same time,  
 or from the Jugular veins or <sup>temporal</sup> ~~facial~~ <sup>arteries</sup>.

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

a slow, and depressed pulse calls for the loss  
 of blood, but in small quantities at first,  
 and in larger quantities afterwards pro-  
 -vided the <sup>pulse</sup> increased in frequency and  
 perhaps by means of the first bleedings.  
~~The relief will be more certain~~ If it do  
 not, local bleeding should be resorted to by  
 means of cups, leeches, or what is  
 better, because more prompt than  
 either, scarifications upon the temples,  
 behind the ears, and upon the back of  
 the neck. The blood should always be  
 drawn from the side opposite to that  
 which is most affected, for dissections  
 teach us that the seat of the disease is

V Apoplexy from Contusions requires the loss  
of more <sup>it</sup> blood sooner to cure ~~than~~  
than from any other cause.

always upon the side that discovers the  
 least marks of disease. Remember that  
 that the success of this remedy depends very  
 much upon the promptness with which  
 it is applied, for an hour disorganizes more  
 in this disease,  
 than a day in a common fever, or a  
 month in many chronic diseases. <sup>the</sup>  
 If the hair if thick should be thinned, or  
 cut off in order to expose the head to the  
 action of the cool air, or to the application  
 of cold water, or ice in the manner  
 formerly mentioned.

6 Garrets have been highly recommended by  
 Dr. Ferriaroli in this disease. They are ~~garrets~~  
 or <sup>rather</sup> ~~garrets~~ safe, only where ~~an~~ indigestion  
 Aliment, worms or some offensive  
 lodged in the stomach. When the patient

14  
V B There is a remedy which it is said  
has sometimes done good in Apoplexy,  
and that is Dissolving a Table Spoonful  
of Common Salt thrust into the mouth  
to dissolve in it. It may produce ~~its~~  
salutary effects by ~~its~~ creating a revulsive  
stimulus, but it most probably acts  
as a Depleting remedy by inducing a  
plentiful discharge of saliva ~~to~~ and  
mucus from the mouth & fauces. <sup>In</sup> ~~to~~  
~~which~~ bringing on this discharge we follow  
nature. The foaming at the mouth in  
shows that she inclines to relieve herself  
in that way.

I As the bladder sometimes loses its power  
of discharging the Urine, and this liquor by  
stagnating becomes an additional irritant, it  
should when necessary be extracted by the catheter.

14 is ~~not~~ unable to swallow, they may be con-  
 -veyed in a liquid form into the stomach  
 thro' the nose, by means of a syringe, or  
~~by means of a catheter or a cannula~~  
 directly into the stomach by means of a cannula  
 contrived for that purpose. A vomiting  
 may be excited where this is objected to,  
 or cannot be performed, by tickling the  
 fauces with a feather, or by <sup>irritating</sup> ~~touching~~ it  
 the bottom of the stomach with it.

7 active and even acid purges should be  
 conveyed into the stomach in the <sup>way</sup> ~~same~~  
 that has been mentioned, and they should  
 be aided by the most ~~powerful~~ <sup>stimu-</sup>  
 -lating injections rendered so by their  
 quality and quantity. It was remarkable  
 the <sup>febrile</sup> ~~apoplexy~~ which prevailed in Paris  
 yielded to purges only. Bleeding had no  
 effect upon it. — V

V there is often an absence of pulse,  
of Respiration, and of most of the signs  
of life.

I have said Apoplexy is sometimes induced by causes that suddenly destroy the excitement of the brain, without ~~the~~ producing any mark of disease in it. These I said were <sup>chiefly</sup> lightning, violent shocks of electricity, the fumes of certain metals - certain poisonous odors, the smoke of tobacco, and feveral of the gapes, and violent emotions of the mind. In these cases Apoplexy from all these causes requires remedies totally different from those which have been mentioned. They should be

1 Copious and frequent Affusions of cold  
Water upon the head, and trunk of the  
body. This remedy has succeeded in many cases, and should never be omitted. It has been used with success likewise in the Apoplexy from drunkenness. Of this I have seen many instances <sup>when a boy</sup> ~~in the streets of~~ <sup>in our city,</sup>

15  
The efficacy of the cold water to the  
bring in drunkenness is further proved by  
a number of gentlemen who were  
returning from dining on board of a  
vessel, <sup>at Baltimore</sup> in a state of intoxication being  
suddenly cured by the vomiting of the  
boat near the shore. They were all  
landed from dinnering, & walked to their  
houses in a sound state of mind & body.

~~Phlebotomy~~, it being customary at times to drag persons found drunk and asleep to the nearest pump and to pump cold water upon their heads. ~~They~~ In the course of a few minutes, they generally recovered & afterwards rubbing their eyes & faces got up and walked away in a sound state of body and mind. V a

<sup>clap of remedies for Apoplexy</sup>  
 2<sup>nd</sup> ~~Remedy~~ ~~in the above~~ from all the above causes are all those applications which are commonly employed in Asphyxia for reanimating the body. They shall be mentioned hereafter. You will recollect the principle founded upon facts which was taken notice of in our Therapeutics, and that is, that Stimulants ~~of the~~ should not in the first instance be applied to the part affected, &



29

<sup>the same</sup>  
that stimulants ~~of the same~~ that induce a  
disease, ~~but~~ will often cure it when applied to  
other parts of the body. An animal, it was  
said was recovered from apparent death from  
a stroke of Electricity, by the same remedy  
applied to another part of its body. In like  
manner in Apoplexy from lightning ~~affected~~  
affecting the head, shocks of electricity directed  
to the lungs, heart or bowels might probably  
cure. The same remark applies to all the  
other causes of Apoplexy, which are capable  
of being employed as medicines.

~~3 There is a remedy that has sometimes it is  
said done good in Apoplexy.~~

We return to the remedies for Apoplexy  
from congestion of blood or water in the brain.

~~It~~ After the reduction of the ~~the~~ action of  
the ~~blood~~ blood vessels by the remedies that

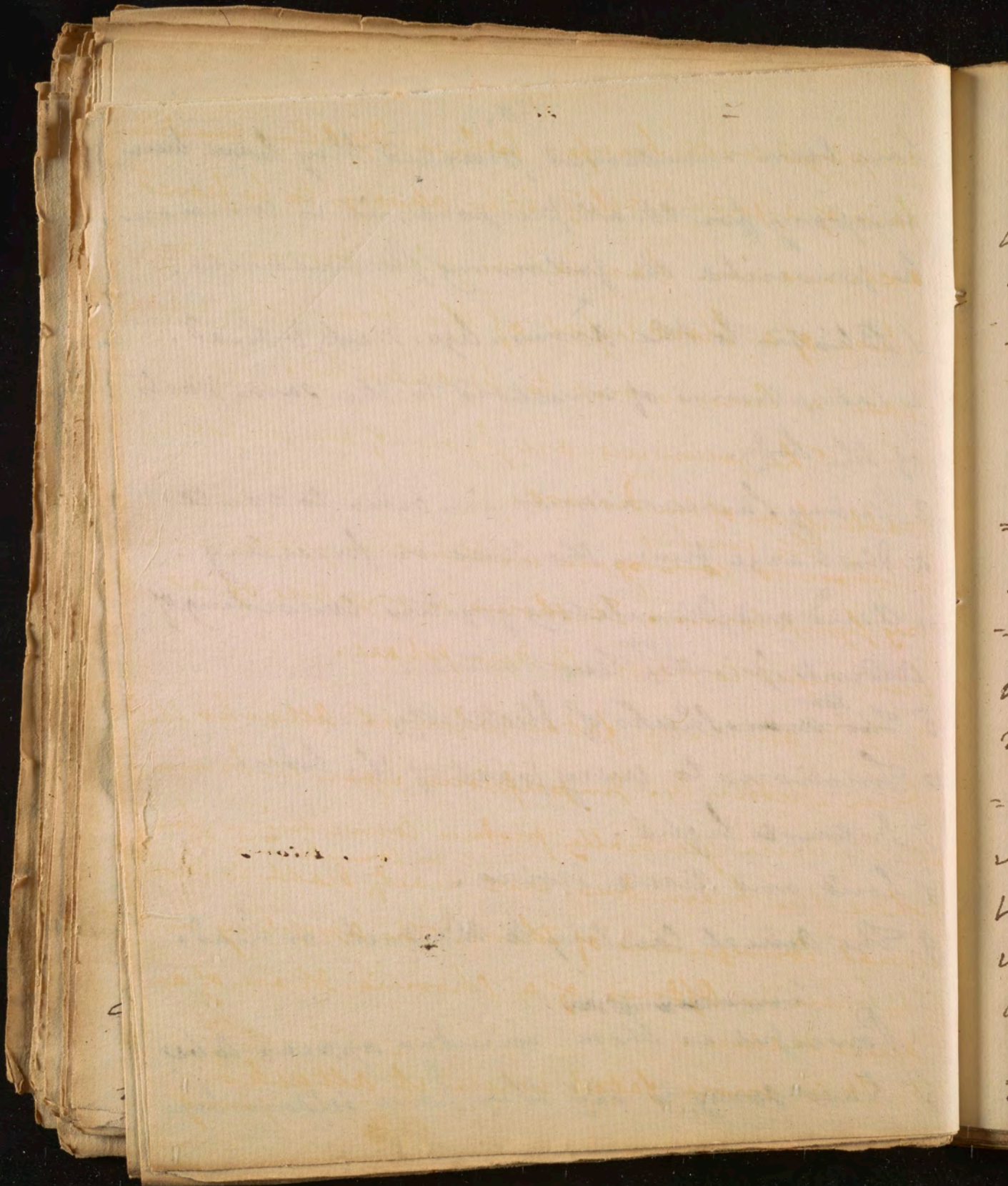
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9  
10

*[Faint, illegible handwriting across the page]*

Have been mentioned, provided they have been necessary for that purpose, it is common to prescribe the following Stimulants.

- 1 Blisters to the Arms, legs, neck & head.
- 2 Cataplasms of mustard to the same parts of the body.
- 3 Strong Purgatives in order to excite a discharge from the nose, or sweating.
- 4 Acid and stimulating Glysters consisting of Ardent Spirits <sup>or</sup> Turpentine.
- 5 ~~The~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~shocks~~ Shocks of Electricity.
- 6 Frictions to every part of the body.
- 7 Intense light.
- 8 Loud and acute noises.
- 9 The Actual Caustery to the neck or head.

~~However~~  
Powerful as these remedies appear to be,  
I have sorry to say they have seldom been



employed with success. Where depleting remedies fail of affording relief, it is always to be feared extravasation has taken place from a rupture of a blood vessel of the brain, in which case, a cure is not to be expected.

The following are signs of an unfavourable issue of the disease.

1 <sup>Its coming</sup> ~~It comes~~ without any previous symptoms. It shows a rupture of a blood vessel to have taken place.

2 It is generally fatal when it attacks children suddenly. Impassions upon the brain in children generally produce convulsions, but where the brain does not <sup>in convulsions</sup> react, death is the usual consequence of them. The apoplexy in children is often of a chronic, than of an acute nature.

3 It is more fatal when it attacks young

✓ becomes intermitting after bleeding.

17 more than middle aged, or old people. The reason is, the disease in young men is generally induced by the rupture of a blood vessel. I have ~~seen~~ never seen but one recovery from apoplexy in a <sup>young man</sup> ~~person~~ under 30 years of age.

4 It is generally fatal when one side is convulsed.

5 Those recover, who during the fit, move their hands to their heads.

6 A chilly fit after apoplexy from a Contusion on the head, is for the most part a fatal sign.

7 A full, bounding, and a slow pulse are always alarming. It is still more so when it <sup>is</sup>

8 a <sup>pale</sup> ~~white~~ face is more alarming than a face suffused with blood. It shows the congestion to be wholly absorbed by the brain in the former, and ~~to~~ to be diffused in

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The text is written in brown ink on aged, yellowed paper. The script is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines appearing more prominent than others. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.]*

the latter case. —

9 A foaming at the mouth is alarming.

10 The absence of a fever indicates great danger.

11 Difficult respiration is always a bad sign.

12 Apoplexy <sup>a fever</sup> preceding <sup>and Apoplexy</sup> Chronic head Ach, is generally fatal. —

The signs of a favourable issue of Apoplexy are.

1 General fever. It shows reaction to have taken place in the brain, and its determination into the blood vessels. This general fever is most favourable when it is attended with a common febrile pulse.

2 ~~Acute~~ moderate Sweats diffused all over the body.

3 It is attended with less danger ~~from~~ when it arises from fevers ~~than~~ ~~from~~ and

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]*

18 Drunkenness, than from any other of its causes. —

A Stupor, drowsiness & defect of memory sometimes follows a recovery from apoplexy. They generally yield to a seton, or caustic in the neck.

Intercement should never take place for some days ~~in cold or moderate~~ when putrefaction can be prevented, after death from this disease. Lacetus mentions a case of spontaneous resuscitation three days after the apparent extinction of life.

Horses are subject to Apoplexy. It is called by the farmers the sleepy stagger, to distinguish it from what they call the mad stagger. In the former the horses fall down, — in the latter they run



against the sides of their stables, or a Wall  
or a fence and thereby often injure them-  
selves. It is supposed they are affected in  
this case with madnefs. It is more probably  
Vertigo. —

III. We come now in the last place to men-  
tion the means of preventing the recurrence  
of apoplexy. — These should be

1 Temperance in <sup>the Use of</sup> ~~eating & drinking~~ <sup>but</sup>  
~~simple~~ food and liquor <sup>simple</sup>  
~~not~~ ~~Abstemiousness~~ <sup>consisting chiefly in food</sup>  
~~and drinks~~ moderately cordial, but <sup>not</sup> very nourishing.  
an empty ~~stomach~~ and a full stomach.

should be avoided with great care, for which  
reason all the meals should be taken at the  
same hour every day. ~~But~~ Articles of  
<sup>which have been known to excite apoplexy &</sup>  
Diet and Drinks, to which the stomach  
has not been accustomed, should ~~be~~ <sup>not be</sup> avoided

*[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs.]*

19 especially ~~at~~ in the evening & at bedtime.

It has been remarked that Apoplexies some-  
times occur about Christmas. ~~then~~ It is  
possible they may be induced by eating  
mince pies which form the Desert of all  
meals at that festive season. ~~A~~ ~~Local~~ Radishes  
Cucumbers and even Melons are often offen-  
sive to the stomach and thro' it, to the whole  
System the first time they are eaten every  
year. It becomes invalids of all descriptions  
to live upon Good terms with their stomachs,  
and even more than persons predisposed to  
Apoplexy. —

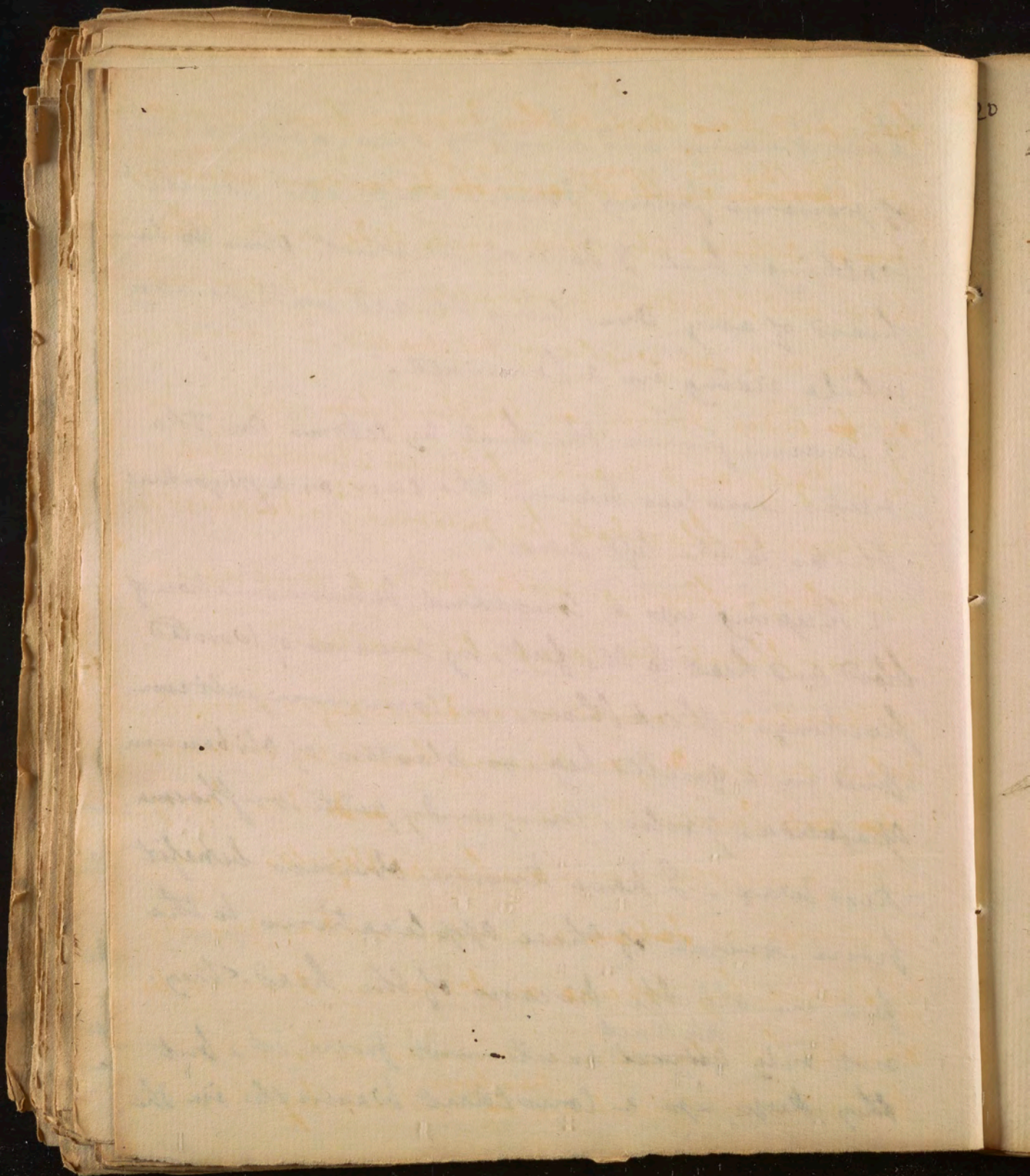
2 Exercise. This should be regular ~~and~~ con-  
stant and gentle. Jostation, or riding in  
a Carriage should be preferred to walking if

*[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from an 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. The script is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines appearing more distinct than others. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book.]*

have known and heard of many instances of persons falling down apoplectic while walking, but I do not recollect ever to have heard of any one being seized with apoplexy while riding in a Carriage.

3 Drains from the head by setons in the neck, caustics behind the ears, or a perpetual blister to the left arm.

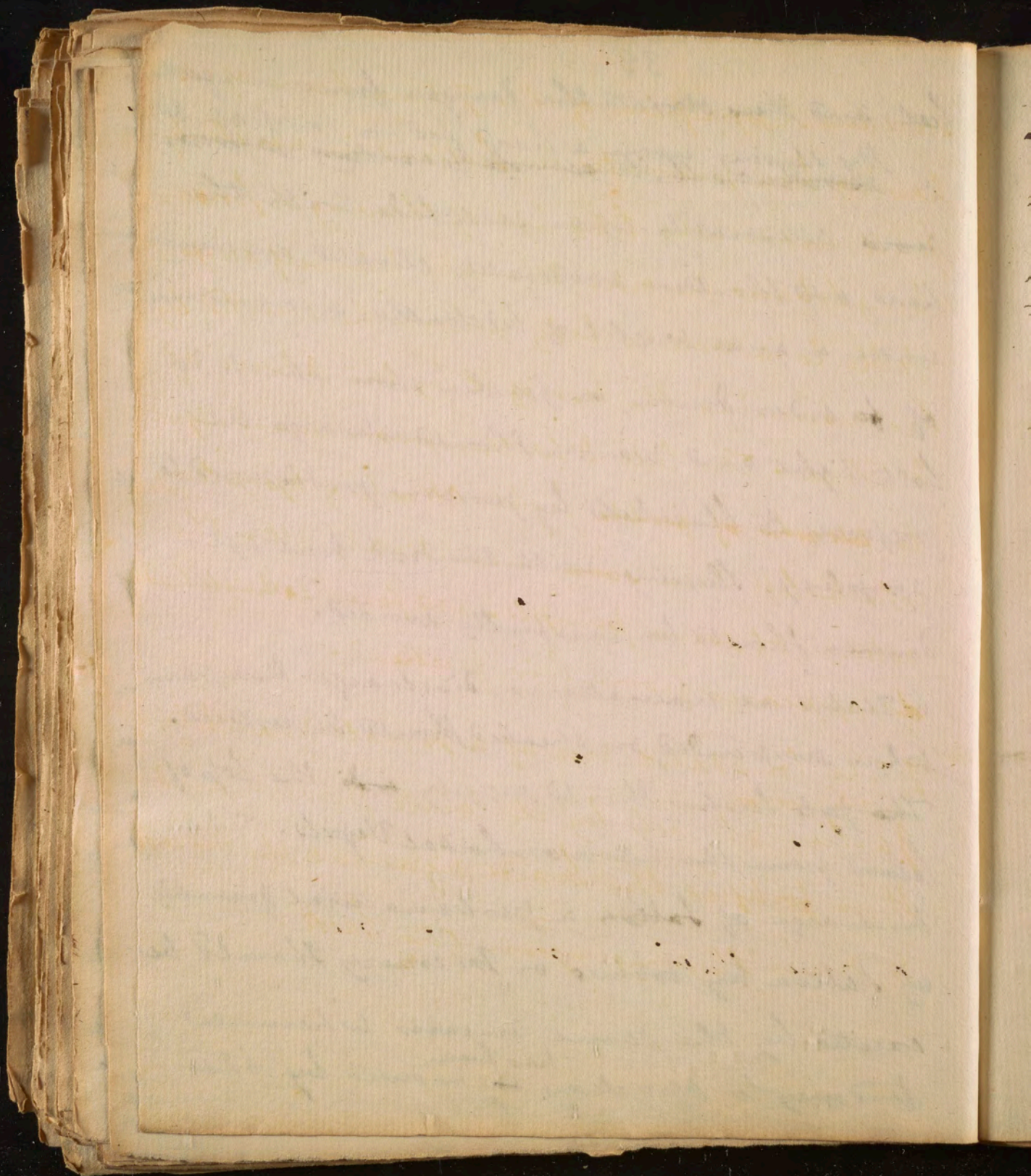
4 Keeping up a constant determination of blood and heat to the feet, by means of worsted stockings, thick shoes, or common felt coverings, in a quilted bag, or plasters of Olibanum, Apocynum, Galls, Burgundy pitch, or Phosma-kers Wax. I have known obvious benefit from several of these applications to the feet in all the diseases of the head. They not only <sup>abstract</sup> ~~abstract~~ excitement from it, but they keep up a constant warmth in the



feet, and thus obviate the danger from cold feet.

5 By sleeping upon a hard bed, or mattress, be  
~~avoiding all its remote & exciting causes,~~  
 avoid alternately upon each side with the  
 head and shoulders moderately elevated, and never  
 under a great weight of bed clothes. A coverlet made  
 of ~~to~~ eider down, or feathers ~~from~~ which is  
 both light and warm should always be  
 preferred to blankets by persons predisposed to  
 apoplexy. Sleeping with the neck bent after  
 dinner should be carefully avoided.

6 Habitual evacuations, discharges & eruptions  
 when suspended, or checked, should be restored.  
 The feet Leeches should supply ~~and~~ the loss of  
 blood from the hemorrhoidal Vessels. The  
 discharge of ~~Saliva~~ a preternatural quantity  
 of Saliva by tobacco or Mercury should be  
 excited by the same means when a  
 tendency to Apoplexy <sup>has been</sup> induced by the



sudden suppression of it. I have known of its  
 having been prevented in Scotland in an elderly  
 gentleman who had left off chewing or smok-  
 -ing tobacco in order to make himself accep-  
 -table to a young lady whom he courted, by  
 his resuming the use of it by the advice of  
 Dr Hope. The late Dr Witherspoon was subject  
 to ~~attacks of~~ ~~frank~~ light attacks of apoplexy,  
 which left him ~~soon~~ immediately after the  
 return of some pimples and sores which had  
 disappeared from his forehead.

7 The Constant use of a small quantity of  
 Garlic. It acts by its tonic power, and  
 thus fortifies the brain against the disease.  
 8 never sleeping upon the back.

✓ but <sup>these</sup> ~~these~~ are two forms of apoplectic  
diseases so nearly related to it in their  
courses, (though of <sup>a</sup> much milder na-  
-ture) that I shall introduce them in  
this place. The first is <sup>that degree of</sup> ~~what I have~~  
Martigo in which the patient falls down,  
and loses the use of his limbs, but re-  
-tains all the faculties of his mind.  
I have called it the Vestiginous Apoplexy.

The second consists in a sense of fulness  
in the blood vessels of the head, and a large  
effusion of blood in the face, attended  
with difficult respiration and sometimes  
with a bleeding at the nose. ~~They~~ It might  
be called Facial Apoplexy. They both =

we have now gent<sup>ly</sup> taken a view of the  
~~first and~~ worst grades of apoplexy, ~~These~~  
~~said these are several inferior grades of~~  
~~it. In which I include those cases that~~  
~~are not attended with an inability to~~  
~~swallow, nor with a suspension of the~~  
~~peristaltic motion of the bowels, <sup>nor</sup> or with~~  
~~the loss of vision or hearing. & the~~  
~~next grades are the Vestigial ones &~~  
~~partial both of which yield to the a~~  
~~full force of the Remedies that have~~  
~~been recommended for the <sup>of apoplexy</sup> ~~first~~ grades.~~  
~~The <sup>the</sup> ~~grade that is connected~~ <sup>connected in its nature & causes with</sup>~~  
~~apoplexy is that disease which has~~  
~~been called Coma, Comus, Cataphora &~~  
~~Lethargy. It consists in more profound~~  
~~and durable sleep that is natural, but~~

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unaccompanied with any of the ~~common~~<sup>other</sup>  
 Symptoms of Apoplexy of the first grade.  
 It often occurs in fairs. Dr Sydenham has

described an Epidemic of this kind which  
 continued for several weeks, and was relieved  
 chiefly by venient evacuations from the bowels.

But it sometimes occurs from a less force  
 of the same Causes which induce Apoplexy.

There are many curious records of its <sup>long</sup> dura-  
 -tion ~~and~~ in our books of medicine as  
 well as of its profound nature. Dr Willan  
 mentions a Case of it which lasted 26

days, ~~the same as~~ Dr Oliver in the philosophi-  
 -cal transactions <sup>in</sup> describes a Case <sup>in</sup> which

the Sleep continued from the 17<sup>th</sup> of August  
 until the end of the following January.

There is a record <sup>of a woman that</sup> of the Case ~~which~~  
 in <sup>in France</sup> ~~France~~ in which the Sleep was so

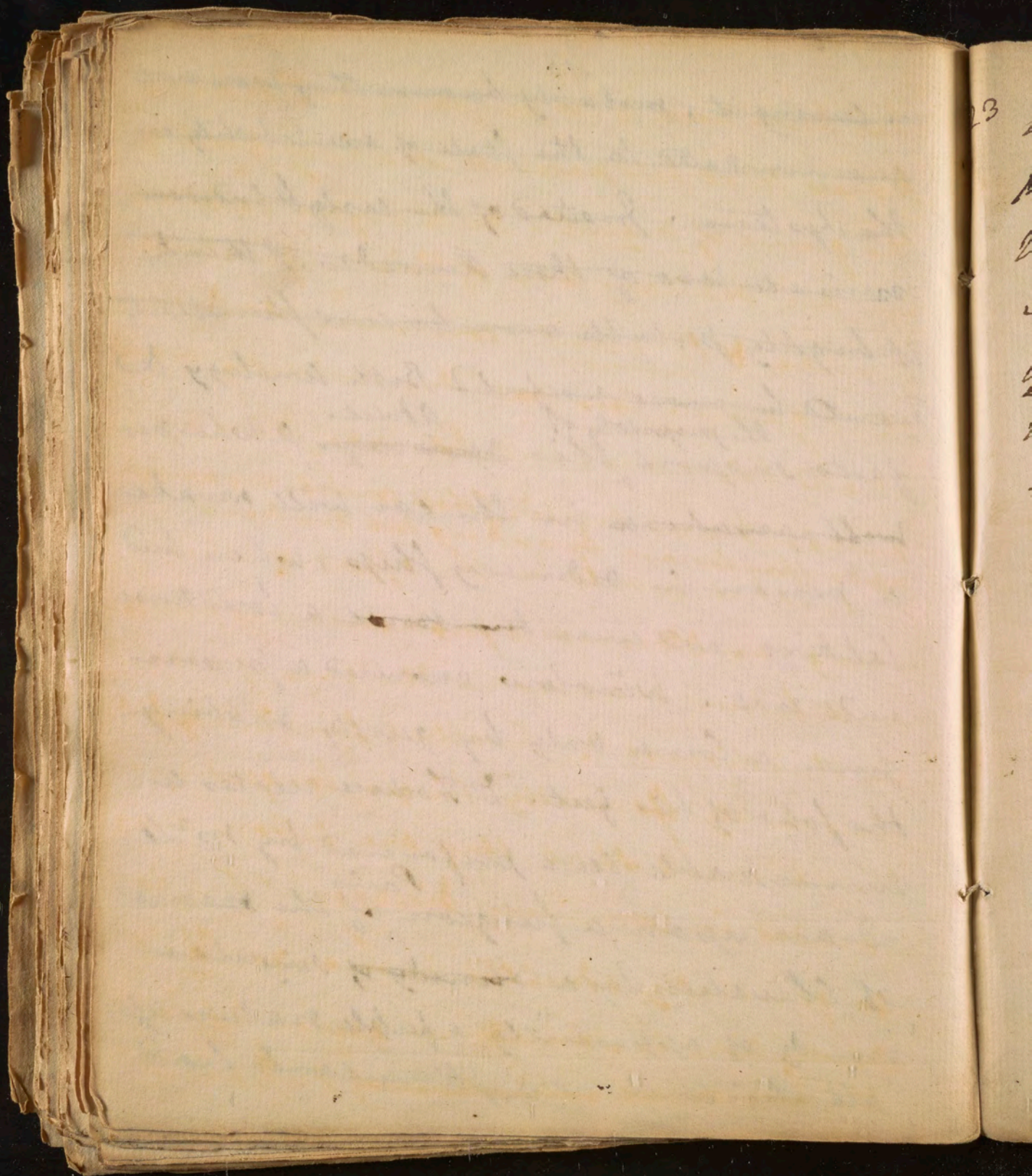
these remedies  
✓ when ~~they~~ are not indicated, or  
when been employed without effect,  
recourse should be had to Stimulants.  
These, should at first be of the most  
benient nature. =

profound, that ~~without~~ impressions made  
 her by pinching her flesh, running pins  
 in it to the bone, the stings of bees, and  
 even the roaring of Cannon ~~was~~ <sup>did</sup> not  
 wake her. Her limbs during this time  
 had the stiffness of death. This woman  
 notwithstanding revived & moved. It  
 would seem that a ~~without~~ disorganization  
 does not take place in those cases, & that  
 if the disease consists in a higher grade  
 of that healthy disease I formerly  
 supposed to take place in the ~~healthy~~ <sup>natural</sup>  
 sleep. — The Remedies for Coma, on

Lethargy <sup>in its recent stage</sup> ~~should be~~ <sup>signs</sup>  
 of Congestion ~~should be~~ <sup>generally</sup>  
 1 Bleeding, 2 purges, 3 Blisters to the neck &  
 head and 4 Stimulating Applications to the  
 feet, <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>not always</sup> they have frequently succeeded.

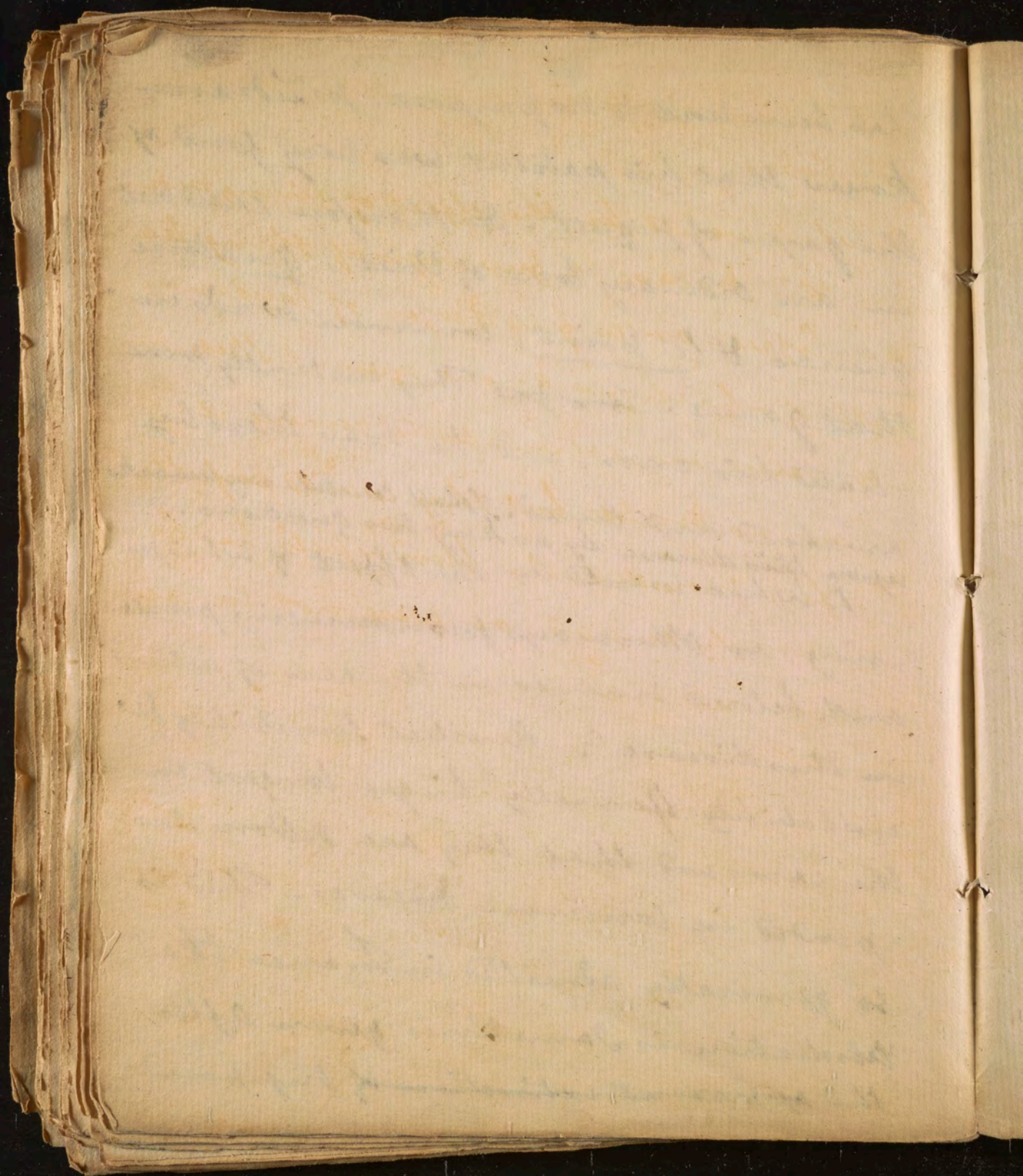
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in causing it, probably because they were not  
 accommodated to the state of excitability in  
 the system. Instead of the early & indiscrimi-  
 -ninate use of those Remedies, I think  
 it highly probable more violent Stimulants  
~~would be more useful~~ Both Analogy &  
 facts support this <sup>the propriety of</sup> Advice. A whisper  
 will ~~arouse~~ in the ear will awake  
 a person in ordinary sleep, where loud  
 talking, and even ~~the voice~~ a loud noise  
 will not. Winslow recovered a person  
 from a Coma only by gently rubbing  
 the soles of his feet. Dr. Loder relates a  
 remarkable cure performed by M<sup>r</sup> Le-  
 -dran upon a surgeon <sup>in Paris</sup> of the name  
 of Chevalier by a ~~variety~~ singular  
 remedy of apparently a feeble nature after  
 all the common Stimulants had



3 has been used to no purpose. M. Libran  
 knew that his patient was very fond of  
 the game of piquet. He therefore called out  
 in an ordinary tone of voice, quatre  
quinze & le point, common words in  
 that game. ~~This fact~~ They instantly pre-  
 =trated his ears, and he was thereby  
 awakened and cured. I shall conclude my remarks  
 upon this disease by asking two questions.

1. What would be the effect of whispe-  
 =ring, or otherwise pronouncing popular  
 and beloved names in the ears of patients  
 in this disease? Recollect sensibility &  
 irritability generally linger longest in  
 the ears, and that they are seldom in-  
 =pendent in common diseases. This is  
 so generally admitted in France that  
 Absolution is sometimes given after  
 the apparent extinction of supposed



45

extinctions of life in every other part of  
the body. —

2 What would be the effect of giving patients  
in this disease a few cups of strong tea  
or Coffee, or a few drops of laudanum  
all of which we know prevent sleep, and  
of course are calculated to remove it. I  
have no doubt but they would perfectly  
safe, provided the bloodvessels had been  
previously emptied, or were not in an  
active state. —

